

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 31

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OUVIDOR 57

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of The Rio News.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. (dormitory); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitory). Change of cars both ways at Tanbati.

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Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 2 and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 1, 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2, 3:30, 5:45 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:35, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PACIFIC BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND C. B. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1^a de Março. RICHARD S. SHERMAN, Consul General.

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Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 2 a. m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Banns and marriages for whom communications may be sent to Crastley & Co. 35, Rua do Ouvidor.

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British Chaplain74 Rua Meado de São, Icarahy.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 170—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. on Wednesdays at 5 p. m. on Saturdays at 7:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—JAS. L. KENNEDY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Marica Corner, Santos, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERKUMER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. D. DAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352
IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—Rua 24, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASHIMOTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

PITROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frede-ick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, tumours, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Enas M. Ferraz, lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases, after long stay in London, is pleading in S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresa n. 20—A. S. Paulo.

Dr. Carlos Feldhagen; Offices: No. 20, Rua 1^a de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence No. 57, Rua Marquês de Abrantes.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. J. Lumay, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 59, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President. Myron A. Clark, General Secretary.

R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—In Chili lotteries have been authorized for the relief of the victims of recent inundations.

—The storms and inundations in southern Chili have continued, causing great distress among the people.

—The Chilean government has been suppressing various appointments on the boundary commission as a measure of economy.

—A Santiago telegram of the 27th ult. says that the reductions in expenditure proposed by the government amount to about \$12,000,000.

—A Lima telegram of the 27th ult. says that General Caceres has published a manifesto declaring his alliance with Vice-President Billinghurst for the purpose of overthrowing the Pierola dictatorship.

—At the opening of the Peruvian congress, last week, President Pierola stated that the prospects are good for an early and satisfactory settlement of the Tacna and Arica question. He says also that the Peruvian revenues have quadrupled during the four years of his administration.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Snow storms are said to have caused great damage in the province of Buenos Aires during the early part of last week.

—On the 25th ult. the *Diario* was the only newspaper in Buenos Aires which remembered the revolution of 1859 and the 3,740 lives thrown away in a vain attempt to overthrow a corrupt and vicious government.

—President Roca had modified his programme slightly. He will stop 48 hours in Montevideo, in order to meet Dr. Pellegrini who is expected to arrive from Europe, and will not leave that city for Rio until the 2nd inst. Several persons were have been added to his suite, which now numbers about 40 persons.

—Destructive inundations are reported from Patagonia. The town of Vidma is said to have been completely submerged, and its population of 8,000 souls have been reduced to a condition of extreme misery. In the settlements of Pringles, Conesa, and S. Xavier, the waters have risen to a height of four metres, forcing the people to abandon their houses and take refuge on the higher lands. Relief has been sent to the victims. The senate has voted a credit of 100,000 pesos for their relief.

—The announced public demonstration of 40,000 operatives in Buenos Aires, of which 10,000 were women, came off in Buenos Aires on the 26th ult. There were no disturbances, and the processions passed through the streets in perfect order. Petitions were presented to the presidents of the two houses of congress and to President Roca asking for a decrease in the taxes which burden national industries. They were met with promises of investigation, but no assurances were given that the government would seek to reduce taxation.

—A kind-hearted gentleman has come forward to help the poor sewing girls of Buenos Aires. He has paid over two thousand dollars to the municipal pawn shop to meet the advances made on the sewing machines of poor seamstresses who have had to pawn their machines at times of difficulties. All seamstresses who have machines in the pawn shops may now apply there and get their machines back without having to pay anything of what they received against the machines. A few more acts of charity like this would help a great many of the labouring classes who often have to pawn the clothes on their backs to find a breakfast or a dinner.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.—The *Review of the River Plate* of 22nd ult. says: "We are obliged to the *Standard* for pointing out that in our last issue, in the tenth line from the end of our second leader, the word *premium* was used, instead of 'price of gold.' As for the mantle of Falstaff, our colleague is too generous. We would not for the world take it from the shoulders which have so long worthily worn it." (There is evidently a pretty little tiff going on between our two esteemed contemporaries, but we fail to see the point of the joke, as the *Standard* explained reason. Whenever there is a good fight or a good joke going on, we like to be 'in it.' Left in the cold by the negligence of our friends of the *Standard*, we are puzzling our head as to where the mantle of Falstaff comes in.)—Arredondo, who killed President Idiarte Borda, has been in prison 23 months, and we are now told that he is in an advanced stage of consumption and it would be dangerous to complete his trial. If we remember aright, it was said that he was in sound health when he committed his offense. It would be interesting to know, and it ought to be known, how far his treatment in prison has been responsible for the development of the disease. Whatever view there may be taken of his act, there is no right to kill him indirectly by bad prison treatment. It has to be borne in mind that Rabeca, the other youth who attempted to kill Borda, rapidly deteriorated in mind and body under prison treatment and is now only fit for a hospital or a lunatic asylum, though in his case it is acknowledged that he was tainted previously. It seems to us that there is opening for an enquiry here.—*Montevideo Times*.—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 22nd says that the municipal intendente has fined the journal *El Ocho* 500 dollars for publishing an infamous caricature ridiculing Brazilians. This is one of the lowest and most indecent publications we have ever seen, and it ought to have been suppressed years ago. A fine of 500 dollars is insufficient for such a dirty beast.—An absurd thing occurred in one of the trainways on Friday. A sergeant of the line had paid his fare and taken his seat, when a captain entered the car and took the only remaining seat vacant, which happened to be beside the sergeant. As military discipline forbids an inferior to sit in the presence of his superior, the sergeant immediately rose up and stood on the platform. This form of journeying, however, is forbidden by the municipal regulations, and as the guard of the car had no alternative but to enforce them, the unfortunate sergeant, neither able to sit nor stand, was compelled to alight, and lost the journey for which he had paid. Thus a soldier is practically prohibited from travelling in the same train car as an officer. Surely it is time that these absurd and degrading notions of so-called discipline were abolished. What harm would it have done the captain, after all, if the sergeant had travelled by his side? We have no patience with such nonsense. The sergeant had paid his seat, and had a right to continue occupying it, even if there were twenty captains present.—*Montevideo Times*, July 16.—The Argentine is a little apt to over-rate the advantages which his country offers to the intelligent foreigner; and although we are always assured that the foreigner is welcome, he finds as a rule that he does well to be careful in expressing his opinions about the country, if he does not wish to incur odium and be commercially and socially boycotted. Many intelligent Argentines, we believe, regret the fact that the foreign communities in this country, and notably the large body of English, do not tend to assimilate, but rather hold themselves aloof from those whom they call, in somewhat disparaging style 'natives.' We share in the regret, for we believe that nothing but good could come of a sociable and friendly interchange of ideas; but we must point out that the tendency to take offence at frank criticism, which is of course characteristic of all new countries, accounts to some extent for the stand-offish attitude of the English in Argentina. They are not going to conceal their opinions, and they know that these opinions will not be agreeable; therefore they avoid the necessity for expressing them. But it is just as well that the truth should be told, even if it is not flattering nor pleasant.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.—Appropos of the 10 per cent tax on foreign insurance companies in the Argentine republic the *Review of the River Plate* makes the following trite remarks:—

—In 1897 the Argentine national insurance companies issued policies for \$12,000,000 gold and \$266,000,000 paper: the foreign companies for \$101,000,000 gold and \$37,000,000 paper. The tax is not paid by the insurers, but by the insured: the ten per cent tax is therefore a tax on industry, which might be raised in a constitutional way. It is idle to talk of foreign insurance companies bringing capital into the country: no insurance company intends to pay its losses out of capital. But the capital is there, and available at a moment's notice, for any of the great disasters which at times befall a city or a country. The insured is willing to pay for this guarantee, and the company simply quotes rates which leave year in and year out, a fair trading profit. There might be equity in taxing the profit, if it were done equally all round; but there is none in compelling the insured to pay a higher rate for some of his insurances than for others. He cannot be doing with native companies alone, and the government in effect says that he must pay for dealing with a foreigner. So that at bottom it is an interference with the freedom of the Argentines themselves.

—Politicians in Entre Rios are not above making money when the opportunity offers, either by fair means or foul, and there is a terrible commotion now going on in the provincial legislature concerning the scandals to say the least of it, conduct of some of its members. The facts of the case are as follows:—The government called for tenders for police uniforms, and several merchants sent in tenders and also samples, which were placed in a box in the police department. A firm composed of three or four deputies made the lowest tender, and obtained the contract. But when the uniforms came to be delivered it was found that they were made of inferior material to that contracted for, and, to crown all, that the samples originally sent in had been abstracted from the box before mentioned. When the fraud was found out and published in the papers, the government was interpellated, and the minister who spoke in the chamber said that government could not lay its hands on the guilty parties, because of the immunity from arrest they enjoyed as members of the legislature. He further stated that the clothes had been received on account of the police being almost naked, and that the case was not taken to the law courts on account of the expense. The whole case ended in a vote of confidence in the government, much to the disgust of the public. The Entre Rios legislature is evidently composed of a very honourable crowd of individuals, who think that it is quite legitimate to do the government whenever opportunity offers.—*Review*, River Plate.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up " 750,000
 Reserve fund " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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(Calça 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Calça 520.) (Calça 185.)

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

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HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up " 500,000
 Reserve fund " 320,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

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BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
 Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
 and correspondents in Germany.
 Messrs. Roesti & Co.,
 and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,
NEW YORK.Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
transacts every description of Banking business.**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL,**

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
 ris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
 veloppement du Commerce et de
 l'Industrie en France, and agencies
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 Périer Mercet & Co., Paris.
 London
 Union Bank of London, Limited.
 The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
 Parr's Bank, Limited.
 Lazard Frères & Co.
 J. Henry Schroeder & Co.
 Kleinwort Sons & Co.
 A. Ruffer & Sons.
 Germany
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches.
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.
 Schröder Gebrüder & Co., Hamburg.
 Conrad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg.
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
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 J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.
 and their correspondents.
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AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for
 purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts
 every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and
 beneficial in all affections of the stomach
 and intestines, are obtainable in all places
 where a post-office exists; the manufacturer
 will forward by registered mail and to
 any given address, if accompanied by
 money: 1 box for \$2.50, 4 dozen boxes for
 12.50 and One dozen boxes for 20.00.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-
 RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor
 Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . Rs. 103,616,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense . . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro
Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

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 Messrs. Hottinger & Co.
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 PARIS.
 Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.
 HAMBURG.
 Banco de Portugal
 LISBON.
 Opens accounts current;
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

THE ESTIMATES.

On Wednesday the governments' estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1900 were at last sent to congress. In these estimates the revenue is divided into three classes, viz.: general revenue for meeting ordinary expenditure; special revenue for the redemption fund; special revenue for the guarantee fund. The general revenue is estimated at 285,498,000\$ in currency and 19,321,000\$ in gold; the special revenue for the redemption fund at 23,920,000\$ in currency; the special revenue for the guarantee fund at 9,026,667\$ in gold. The source from which the greater part of the revenue for the redemption fund is expected to be derived is the issue of nickel coin, whose product is estimated at 20,000,000\$. The lease of government railways, payable in currency, is expected to produce 320,000\$, the collection of arrears of taxes and other debts 600,000\$ and other sources 3,000,000\$. For the guarantee fund the government hopes to derive 9,000,000\$ in gold from 5 per cent. of the import duties, and 26,667\$ from the lease of government railways payable in gold. The government apparently thinks that a budget surplus and other contingent revenue may possibly increase the amount of these funds.

Some of the principal sources of general revenue for meeting ordinary expenditure are expected by the government to produce the following sums:

	currency	gold
Import duties	153,000,000\$	18,000,000\$
Central Railway	35,000,000\$	
Stamp-tax	12,000,000\$	
Consumption taxes	27,770,000\$	
Post-Office	7,500,000\$	
Telegraphs	7,000,000\$	
Storage	4,200,000\$	
Sale of public property	3,000,000\$	
Railway contributions	3,000,000\$	

In view of the lack of trustworthy information for our guidance we cannot undertake to express a confident opinion on the accuracy of the foregoing or other estimates of the government. If we could trust the figures furnished by the government itself, we should not hesitate to say that the revenue is over-estimated.

In regard to import duties, for instance, we know that since 1896 there has been a steady decrease in the amount of revenue derived from this source, and we have reason to believe that this decrease will continue in consequence of the diminished purchasing power of the people, who, impoverished by burdensome taxation, are now able to devote only a comparatively small part of their incomes to the accumulation of means of stimulating production and trade.

According to the figures furnished by the government the revenue derived from import duties in the last three years was as follows:

1896	244,550,695\$144
1897	213,621,527\$870
1898	180,944,410\$920

These figures show a decrease of about 13 per cent. for 1897 in comparison with 1896, and about 16 per cent. for 1898 in comparison with 1897. The returns are, of course, incomplete and the decrease was doubtless not so great. Nevertheless, in view of the causes which, as we have said, are still operating to diminish the revenue from this source, it does not seem probable that the government will be able to obtain next year, from import duties, as it estimates, 153,000,000\$ in currency, 18,000,000\$ in gold for the general revenue, and 9,000,000\$ in gold for the guarantee fund.

And, when a decrease in the sum collected on imports represents, as it does in this instance, commercial and financial depression, it must not be supposed that other sources of revenue will fail to be affected. Consequently we cannot believe that the receipts of the Central railway, which averaged 30,308,837\$004 per annum in the last three years, and amounted to only 10,500,000\$ in the first five months of the present year, will reach, as the government supposes, 35,000,000\$ in 1900.

As to the consumption taxes, only 4 of the 11 classes of merchandise now subject to those taxes were so taxed last year, and only 2 in 1897 and 1896. The government's figures in relation to these articles are as follows:

The tax on tobacco produced in the last three years the following sums:

1896	973,000\$672
1897	984,120\$269
1898	2,102,973\$523

The government expects this tax to produce next year 6,000,000\$.

The tax on beverages produced the following sums:

1896	597,622\$162
1897	808,355\$309
1898	2,061,182\$456

In 1900 this tax is expected to produce 4,500,000\$.

The tax on matches produced last year 3,588,759\$824 and is expected by the government to produce next year 7,000,000\$, and the tax on salt, which in 1898 produced 2,570,224\$168, is expected in 1900 to produce 3,000,000\$.

It will doubtless be correctly asserted that the returns for 1898 are incomplete; but in this case it is only just to acknowledge that the minister of finance, who has not full returns even for the last years, can hardly have sufficient data for the first half of the present year to warrant him in thinking that in this period the consumption taxes have produced 13,000,000\$. Consequently his estimate of 27,770,000\$ for 1900 does not inspire absolute confidence.

The revenue derived from the stamp tax in the last three years averaged 8,897,697\$831 per annum; but the government has sufficient confidence in the effect of the stamp tax discrimination bill, now in discussion in congress, to make for 1900, in spite of financial and commercial depression, an estimate nearly 40% higher than that sum.

As for the other sources of revenue mentioned in the foregoing statement, we will merely compare the respective estimates for 1900 with the average revenue reported for the last three years. The comparison is as follows:

	Government's Estimate for 1900	Average Revenue for the last three years
Post Office	7,500,000\$	5,042,177\$749
Telegraphs	7,000,000\$	6,250,073\$421
Storage	4,200,000\$	4,982,697\$837
Sale of public property	3,000,000\$	1,599,041\$273
Railway contribution	3,000,000\$	1,418,783\$971

The only instance in which the government's estimate for 1900 is less than the average for the last three years is that of storage; but the revenue from this source, accompanying the decadence of the import trade, is constantly decreasing, the amount reported for last year being only 3,998,349\$298.

We have carefully examined the government's estimates of expenditure for the purpose of ascertaining whether there are to be therein discovered any traces of the alleged retrenchment policy.

The budget appropriations made by congress for 1899 amounted to 328,094,557\$386, embracing 143 items of expenditure. For 1900 the government estimates the expenditure at 34,641,651\$021 in gold and 267,109,520\$852 in currency, embracing 144 items. In comparing the estimates for 1900 with appropriations for 1899 we find that 50 of the items are unchanged and that the respective amounts are decreased in the case of 44 items and increased in that of 45, while 2 of the items in the budget appropriations are eliminated and 3 new items are added.

The amount of the two items eliminated is as follows:

Difference in exchange..... 60,208,000\$
Naval engineers corps..... 23,564\$

Total..... 60,231,564\$

The amount of the three new items is as follows:

Amount of paper money to be burnt..... 44,869,379\$000
Percentage on collection of arrears of indebtedness to the government..... 80,000\$000
Cost of nickel coin (in gold) 1,195,024\$960

46,144,403\$960

In 44 items of expenditure the estimates for 1900, in comparison with the appropriations for 1899, make the following reductions:

Special credits..... 9,398,473\$744
Central railway..... 2,204,286\$923
Navy yards..... 687,052\$700
Arsenals..... 584,578\$000
40 remaining items..... 5,531,503\$391

18,405,885\$748

If we deduct from this sum the total proposed increase of 6,149,660\$275 in 45 items of expenditure, we have a net reduction of 12,256,225\$473, a figure which, it seems to us, is certainly not so large as to cause justifiable alarm to the enemies of retrenchment, especially as it may possibly represent merely a paper reduction. As our readers are aware, the present financial difficulties of Brazil are the result not so much of exorbitant estimates and appropriations as of the utter failure of the government to limit expenditure to the sums voted by congress.

Schedule A, attached to the estimates, contains a list of 44 special and deficiency appropriations, amounting to 28,614,127\$613, made by executive decree between May 9, 1898, and March 31, 1899. For these appropriations, which seem to relate exclusively to expenses belonging to the year 1898, the government wishes the approval of congress.

It is already known that this year also some of the budget appropriations will be exceeded. It is to be hoped, however, that next year the government, which, we regret to say, apparently does not see its way to making the large reductions in expenditure demanded by the financial situation of the country, will at least be able to limit expenses to the sums voted by congress.

In the estimated gold expenditure for 1900, amounting, as has been stated, to 34,641,651\$021, is included the sum of 25,627,876\$593 which will be paid in bonds of the funding loan. Deducting this sum, there remains the estimated sum 8,968,774\$428 to be paid in money.

—The Argentine cattle-farmers are waking up to the fact that there is a splendid market in Europe for butter, and many are using all available means to perfect their methods so as to compete with Australia. It would be well if our Minas friends would also turn their attention to this useful product, not for exportation just yet, but to supply the home markets, where Danish, French and Argentine butters command the best price. Minas milk is rich in cream and, with say Danish separators, butter-workers, &c., should at least displace the foreign article in the Rio market. It is purely a matter of enterprise. A few years ago an Argentine *esfancista* with a thousand cows would have neither milk nor butter on his table. Now Argentina not only supplies local needs but is seeking to extend its exports.

S. P. A. C. v. S. PAULO RAILWAY

This match was played on the Athletic Club ground on the 23rd inst., resulting in a well deserved victory for the railway by 41 runs. Scores are as follows:

S. P. A. C.

P. W. Crewe, b. Steward.....	13
F. Goodier, ct. Webster, b. Macintyre.....	18
H. Cookson, ct. Foyde, b. Webster.....	18
H. S. Stacey, b. Macintyre.....	4
M. King, l. b. w., b. Webster.....	11
S. J. Glencross, b. Foyde.....	13
W. Jeffrey, b. Webster.....	7
C. W. Miller, ct. Howe, b. Foyde.....	13
W. F. Rnle, ct. Webster, b. Foyde.....	6
J. Taylor, b. Webster.....	6
E. Taylor, not out.....	0
Extras.....	14
Total.....	101

S. PAULO RAILWAY.

A. N. Crompton, b. King.....	6
T. Pudney, ct. Goodier, b. King.....	2
J. Webster, b. King.....	2
F. Stewart, ct. Glencross, b. Miller.....	6
S. J. Glencross, b. Goodier.....	35
L. M. Howe, b. Rule.....	25
W. J. Hart, ct. Jeffrey, b. Goodier.....	0
J. Macintyre, b. Miller.....	19
W. Holland, b. Miller.....	30
E. Knight, b. Glencross.....	7
R. Foyde, not out.....	1
Extras.....	9
Total.....	142

PERNAMBUCO CRICKET CLUB.

Sunday, 25th July, 99.

The match played was a Telegraphist 25. «World». On paper the teams looked as if a good game could be expected. Though the scores were not high, the cricket (with two slight blemishes at the start) was exceedingly good. A notable and pleasant feature was the keenness of the fielding.

The «World» went in first and though it was thought they were a strong batting side, only 3 got into double figures, the bowling being too good. Foy's one handed catch (a hot return) was splendid and his bowling average came out at 5.8. It took one hour and 40 minutes to get the 76. Thus it looked an easy thing for the double figures, the fielding being a treat all round. Howe's two catches and that by R. Conolly right on the boundary raised the hopes of the «World». With 3 wickets down «Telegraphist» was 9 runs ahead of the «World» with same number down; with 5 down 4 short and with 8 down 9 runs out.

The excitement was generally intense and quiet. Stehelin had been playing very cautiously, and on Lloyd going in hopes went high—but Howe was bowling his best and the last two wickets fell with two runs wanted.

The scores were:

«WORLD»

G. F. Fellows, c. Bell, b. Foy.....	4
H. S. Fellows, b. Davey.....	4
F. Clemetson, b. Foy.....	7
R. Conolly, b. Foy.....	15
C. H. Howe, c. and b. Foy.....	11
R. C. Thom, b. Daniel.....	0
W. E. G. Boxwell, run out.....	4
H. Conolly, not out.....	14
W. J. McMurtrie, played on, b. Foy.....	0
H. Harding, b. Davey.....	3
E. G. Paton, c. Morgan, b. Daniel.....	3
Extras.....	14
Total.....	76

«TELEGRAPH»

J. Riley, b. Clemetson.....	5
P. Daniel, c. Howe, b. Clemetson.....	5
F. R. Foy, c. R. Conolly, b. Clemetson.....	11
W. Jardine, b. G. F. Fellows.....	7
W. Morgan, c. Howe, b. Clemetson.....	2
A. Bell, c. Paton, b. Howe.....	14
J. E. Davey, c. G. F. Fellows, G. Clemetson.....	0
W. T. P. Mathews, l. b. w., b. G. F. Fellows.....	10
G. Stehelin, b. Howe.....	10
E. J. Lloyd, b. Howe.....	7
W. Lakeman, not out.....	2
Extras.....	10
Total.....	74

WANTED.

The Agencia Brasileira de THE BUTTER PUBLISHING CO. Ld. require regular lady translator for Fashion and Needlework literature from English into Portuguese. By letter to Ely & Sloper, Caixa do Correio 1, 285.

TO LET

A drawing room and bed room, clean and well furnished, with independent entrance, bath-room and garden. Or can be let unfurnished. The family is a foreign one, and there are no other lodgers. Rua Costa Bastos, No. 34.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

House on the Morro do Cavalão, Jurujuba. Apply to H. A. DELISLE, t f n. 13 Rua da Alfandega.

ROOMS TO LET

Two pleasant rooms with board at No. 2 Rua Boa Viagem, S. Domingos, only five minutes from the barca station.

SHORTHAND.

Wanted, a good short hand clerk. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary required to «MATERIAL» at this office.

PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens. Rua Livramento, No. 145.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co., 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

TO LET

Nice rooms at No. 93, Rua Barão de Guaratiba, with or without pension; near to the sea shore, posessions shower baths, and all comforts and cleanliness. Entrance through the Rua do Russell, Ladeira da Gloria, in 5 minutes. For particulars apply to No. 40, Rua Sete de Setembro 2-4.

STENOGRAPHER.

Wanted a Stenographer, one who can take notes in English, translate into Portuguese, and use Typewriting Machine. Apply giving particulars of previous employment and salary expected to Caixa do Correio No. 80, São Paulo.

Hotels.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

Telephone No. 8,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possees also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120, RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautiful laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

VILLA HUMAYTÁ.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths; good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quality price moderate.

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GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGES SCHNIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the *serro* and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:

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«Monteiro fr. & C.», «36», «Vice, Iuhadma»

«Souza & Niemeyer», «5», «da Alfandega»

Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Telegr. Address: — Georges, Theresopolis.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and venting pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved

As before particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

As supplied to
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Queen of England.

CEREBOS TABLE SALT

Adds Strength to the Food.
Renews Nerve and Energy.
Makes Children Thrive.

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CRASHLEY & Co.,

Rua do Ouvidor,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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Mr. C. C. Gnapp (formerly of Bedford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Ceylon) writing to "Wheeling" says:—

"The cushion tyre was predominant until 1896, but since the virtues of the Dunlop Tropical tyres were proven it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other tyre. I must say that Dunlops seem to have gone to a very great deal of trouble to produce a tyre that will so satisfactorily withstand the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public here appreciate them by seeing that they get them."

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Write for full particulars to—

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

JULY 23.—Mr. Roosevelt has addressed a letter to President McKinley protesting against the appointment of Mr. Root as secretary for war.

President McKinley yesterday promulgated the terms of the new commercial treaty recently signed between the United and Portugal.

The new treaty of commerce between the United States and France is expected to be signed to-morrow.

Col. Hay has promised to make strict inquiries into the lynching of Italian subjects last week, and while offering to make amends as far as possible, he has officially expressed his sorrow at the occurrence.

Spain.

JULY 23.—A large public meeting took place in Barcelona last night, in which the speakers demanded autonomy for Catalonia, and cheers were raised for "First Catalonia." The police dispersed the meeting, charged the people several times with their naked swords. Numerous arrests were made.

Sr. Silveira has gone to San Sebastian to get the Queen-regent's signature to the decree proroguing the Cortes for a indefinite period.

JULY 24.—Admiral Fournier commanding the French squadron in Barcelona harbor, gave a brilliant ball on board the "Brennus" last night. When dancing was at its height, a heavy gale came on and all the officers had to rush to their posts. The guests, which included many ladies, were very much frightened, but were all safely landed. The French fleet left Barcelona to-day, and were heartily cheered by the immense crowds of people that thronged the quays.

The government has declared that the separatist meetings in Barcelona and other places are without the slightest significance. The strike of the foundrymen in Bilbao continues. The strikers are endeavoring to persuade the coal-miners to join them in their strike.

The Archbishops of Toledo and Seville are at loggerheads, because the latter refused a Carlist deputation and permitted the publication of a Carlist pamphlet. The matter has been referred to the Vatican.

JULY 25.—There was another popular manifestation in Saragossa to-day against the new taxes, but the police had taken such measures that no disturbance of the peace took place.

The deputies have voted the inscription of the name of Canovas del Castillo on the wall of their chamber.

JULY 27.—General Weyler, speaking in the senate, said that he had received numerous invitations to lend a revolutionary movement, and he hoped that circumstances would not force him to accept. Sr. Dato, on behalf of the government, said he had no fear of such a revolt, and was determined to deal with any revolutionary outbreak with a strong hand.

The stone-masons and quarymen in the neighborhood of Madrid have gone out on strike for higher wages.

Great Britain.

JULY 23.—In the athletic sports between Oxford and Cambridge and the universities of Harvard and Yale, the English teams won.

Telegrams from Manila say that fever is causing great mortality amongst the American troops in the Philippines.

The Standard publishes a statement that a certain high personage telegraphed to President Kruger asking him to make no concession whatever to Great Britain. (We wonder if William has been interfering again.)

The third committee of the disarmament conference yesterday agreed on a plan of international arbitration, and closed their labors.

JULY 24.—The district of Poonah in Bombay presidency has been invaded by the bubonic pest again. Yesterday 110 cases were reported, and of these 82 died. The population, panic-stricken, are flying from the place.

The rumor that President Kruger intends to resign has been officially denied. He says he has not the least intention of leaving his exalted post.

News from Hong Kong says that a Portuguese steamer has been attacked by Chinese pirates in the neighborhood of Si-Kiang. The pirates killed one man and wounded another. Details have not yet come to hand.

JULY 25.—The house of commons to-day passed a vote of 25 millions sterling for the enlargement and improvement of British dockyards and fortresses. A great deal of the money will be spent on Hong Kong and the arsenal at Capetown.

The Transvaal Volksraad, with a view to further denying the rumor of President Kruger's resignation, have passed a special vote of confidence in him. The Cape papers insist, however, that several points of dissension have lately arisen between the President and the Volksraad on the question of the dynamite concession.

JULY 26.—The correspondent of the *Norvec Vremya* has been expelled from Belgrade for telegraphing to his paper in St. Petersburg that the recent attempt to assassinate ex-King Milan was really a comedy arranged by Milan himself.

The battle-ship "Vengeance" was launched to-day. She is a first-class vessel of 12,950 tons displacement, with 12-inch armor. She is to carry four 12-inch guns, fourteen 6-inch quick-firers, and twelve 12-pounders also quick firing.

The London papers announce that the Queen's eyes have greatly improved of late.

JULY 27.—Mr. A. J. Balfour made a speech on the Transvaal question which has caused a sensation. He said that the system of government by a few (oligarchy) separated the Transvaal from all civilized governments. Such a situation as exists there now cannot be prolonged indefinitely, and if diplomatic means are unavailing, there are other methods of definitely resolving it.

The *Charence*, reformatory ship for catholic boys in the Mersey, was totally destroyed by fire. All on board were saved.

The new franchise law in the Transvaal has been promulgated with special instructions explaining its application.

An epidemic of typhus fever has assumed alarming proportions in Dresden.

JULY 28.—Mr. Chamberlain in the house of commons to-night said that although the Transvaal republic had made concessions, the present position of affairs, if continued, would result in the supremacy of Great Britain in South Africa being disputed, and would probably lead to a national disaster. He added that while Great Britain wished to respect the independence of the Transvaal, it was necessary to insist on the claims of the titlholders.

Since the first reappearance of the bubonic pest in Poonah, there have been 151 cases with 121 deaths.

France.

JULY 23.—The *Edair* says that the Senegalese soldiers of the Marchand mission, who have been the objects of popular interest for some time past, have revolted on account of not being paid.

Several papers now assert that the Dreyfus court-martial will commence on the 7th August and will last ten days only.

JULY 24.—It has now been officially announced that August 7 has been fixed for the court-martial of Dreyfus at Rennes. Amongst those who have been cited to give evidence in the case are Generals Mercier, Billot, Chanoin and Zurlinden, and M. Cavaignac, who were successively ministers of war ever since the condemnation of Dreyfus in 1894. Esterhazy and his mistress, Mme. Pays, have also been summoned to attend.

Because of some professional differences, two doctors in Bordeaux, Constantin and Vergely, fought a duel, in which the former was mortally wounded.

JULY 25.—Telegrams from Rennes state that Dreyfus has prepared the defence that he himself will read before the court-martial.

It is announced that commandant Marchand is about to marry a rich heiress, daughter of a colonel in the French army.

Betchazy is to be given a safe-conduct to enable him to give evidence before the court-martial.

An evening paper says that a general of division, whose name is not yet given, is about to be severely punished for having used expressions incompatible with the discipline of the army. This statement was verified by a later telegram which stated that General De Negrier had been deprived of his office as a member of the supreme council of war on account of language publicly used by him with reference to the Dreyfus case. (General Cal-
reflet, the minister of war, has a splendid record of services in the field and is well known as a strict disciplinarian, but he is adding to his laurels by his splendid conduct in the war office. The hour of justice has come, and the man.)

Capt. Villeneuve, who wrote a letter of congratulation to Prof. Synetion, who was suspended for a year for having introduced the Dreyfus question into his lectures at Rheims, has been put under close arrest for 60 days.

JULY 26.—The number of witnesses summoned to give evidence in the Dreyfus case now amount to 70, and include in addition to those already mentioned above, ex-President Casimir Perier, General Boisdeffre and Col. Picquart.

The dismissal of General De Negrier has caused an immense sensation.

The government has ordered the sum of 25,000 francs to be placed in the hands of the supreme tribunal of war. This sum corresponds to the back pay of Dreyfus since his condemnation, and will be placed at his disposal in case he is absolved by the military court. (We are rather inclined to doubt the truth of this statement, as it seems to unduly influence the court with the governmental opinion, before the court has come to an impartial verdict, and it looks incredibly mean to think to indemnify an innocent man for all the sufferings he has gone through in five years, to say nothing of his friends, by giving him his back pay.)

JULY 28.—The anti-Dreyfusards have asked the officers of the army to resign in a body.

General Gallifet has published important documents which go to prove that General Negrier had sent seditious circulars to the officers under his command.

The *Matin* publishes another interview which Esterhazy has had with its London correspondent. He has now wavered in his resolve, and does not wish to give evidence at Rennes even with a safe-conduct.

General Negrier has asked to be put on the retired list. The advocates of Dreyfus wish to summon M. M. Quesnay de Beaupre and Lebrun Renault as witnesses in the trial.

A TACK points heavenward when it means most mischief. It has many human imitators.

From *The Financial News*, July 6th.

A CROOKED BRAZILIAN JUDGMENT.

Information has reached London from Brazil to the effect that an action involving the possession of the Campos and Carangola section of the Leopoldina Railway Company has been decided against the company by the state court of Rio de Janeiro.

The belief that the question arose upon a judicial sale of the section, under the order of a local judge, to a syndicate, for an absurdly inadequate sum—about £66,000, to be exact, for a line worth seven times the price—and upon the application of an insignificant fraction of the local bondholders, claiming under a mortgage subsequent to that in favor of the English bondholders secured on the same section.

No doubt the company will appeal to a higher court, and unless the decision there should be given in its favor, it will be a serious reflection upon the administration of Brazilian law and justice, and give pause to intending investors in enterprises in that country, if they are to be subject to arbitrary decisions, affecting their interests, which are not amended upon appeal. The decision must be reversed, and that as promptly as the dignity of a Brazilian court will permit.

THE TRIP TO RIO.

In connection with the projected visit of President Roca to Montevideo and Rio, rumor is of course busy. It is not to be supposed that General Roca is simply going for a pleasure trip. There is no doubt serious business on hand with Uruguay and Brazil, just as there was with Chili, although the business cannot be of exactly the same kind. It is suggested, for one thing, that there may be thoughts of an alliance among the South American republics, for the purpose of bidding "hands off" to any extraneous races. However, there is not a little sound sense in the arguments adduced by the Argentine representative in Paris in 1890, when the ex-President of Bolivia suggested such a combination. There is such a thing as seeking sorrow and courting trouble. No foreign power has yet seriously entertained the idea of interfering with the sovereignty of the nations of these parts, whatever a blatant press may have said. To contract alliances against such an eventuality, however secretly, would be to assume that the eventuality was within the sphere of practical politics, which we maintain it is not, however the *Nacion* may misrepresent us. It might, however, be worth considering how the surrounding powers might best assist in the maintaining of order in Bolivia, which has shown itself wanting in a marked degree in the faculty for general self-government. The Argentine republic on the one side, and Chili on the other, are about to push their lines into Bolivia, of course with the consent of the latter; and Brazil has recently been agitated by the supposition that there is an inclination on the part of some thoughtless North Americans to support a movement which is to say the least of it unfavourable to Brazilian interests in Bolivia. *Review*, Buenos Aires.

SANTOS CRICKET.

BANKS PAST & PRESENT IS, WORLD.

This match was played in Santos on Sunday 22nd July, and after an exciting day's cricket resulted in a tie. Below are the scores:—

BANKS, PAST & PRESENT.

A. Keelman, b. Preece.....	31
H. P. Smith, b. Burgess.....	1
R. C. Lloyd, c. Lewis, b. Preece.....	3
F. Tracey, run out.....	15
H. Tross, c. Barton, b. Stock.....	12
J. A. Cross, b. Stock.....	3
A. Richards, run out.....	1
M. S. Edwards, b. Stock.....	20
A. Hunter, b. Preece.....	0
C. H. Pritchard, b. Burgess.....	7
S. Morgan, b. Burgess.....	0
A. D. Wakon, not out.....	1
Extras.....	9
Total.....	103

WORLD.

A. Lewis, b. Richards.....	6
H. Horn, c. Edwards, b. Keelman.....	2
A. M. Burgess, l.b.w., b. Keelman.....	26
H. L. Wheatley, b. Tracey.....	25
C. L. Stock, b. Keelman.....	11
A. T. Smith, b. Keelman.....	14
C. G. Vieira, c. Watson, b. Tross.....	0
E. Greene, b. Tross.....	1
B. Stander, c. Richards, b. Keelman.....	0
J. Thomson, st. Cross, b. Keelman.....	2
W. C. Preece, b. Tross.....	0
H. L. Tweedie, b. Tross.....	0
H. L. Wright, c. Morgan, b. Tross.....	0
H. Barton, not out.....	3
Extras.....	7
Total.....	103

R. C. A. A.

NIGGERS P. WHITES.

Seldom has a more interesting match been seen on the Association grounds than that played last Sunday between those born in South America and the Rest, facetiously termed "Niggers v. Whites." On paper the former looked the stronger team, especially in batting, but the issue showed the "glorious uncertainty" of our national game. Things looked very black indeed for the Whites, when seven wickets went down for 39 runs, but then Bocquet went in and played for safety,

and with the help of some fine batting by Roberts brought up the score to 72 before the latter was dismissed.

Lomas took his place and we do not think we have ever seen him play better cricket. His hitting was clean and free, and his 33 included 5 boundaries. For the last wicket only 2 runs were made, as Bocquet unfortunately succumbed to one of Robert Morrissey's fast ones, after a most successful defence, having contributed 28 runs for his side.

The "Niggers" could not stand up against Jackson's bowling and only two, Mawson and Nicholson, managed to get double figures. R. Morrissey was unlucky enough to be again given out, l. b. w. to Jackson, and as the whole side made only 45, they had to follow on. Time did not allow to play the second innings out, and the game ended by a win for the "Whites" by 80 runs.

The scores are appended.

WHITES	
1st innings	
J. W. Elworthy, c. Conolly, b. R. Morrissey.....	15
C. L. Robinson, b. R. Morrissey.....	0
M. J. Reeves, c. Latham, b. Conolly.....	8
W. F. Ginn, b. R. Morrissey.....	4
N. W. Jackson, b. Conolly.....	9
R. Wilkes, b. R. Morrissey.....	1
C. Allen, b. do.....	0
I. L. C. Bocquet, b. do.....	28
E. A. Roberts, l. b. w. b. do.....	20
G. H. Lomas, b. Conolly.....	33
A. B. Dickson, not out.....	2
Extras.....	5
Total.....	125

NIGGERS	
1st innings	
W. Morrissey, c. Robert, b. Ginn.....	6
E. V. Morrissey, b. Jackson.....	4
J. Mawson, run out.....	10
R. Morrissey, l. b. w. b. Jackson.....	7
C. Conolly, b. Jackson.....	0
E. A. Tootal, b. do.....	2
H. L. Latham, b. Roberts.....	4
T. G. Nicolson, c. and b. Jackson.....	10
V. Tatum, b. Roberts.....	0
P. C. Morrissey, not out.....	0
E. Matheson, b. Dickson.....	1
Extras.....	1
Total.....	45

2nd innings	
P. C. Morrissey, b. Dickson.....	3
T. G. Nicolson, b. Allen.....	0
C. Conolly, b. do.....	0
W. Morrissey, not out.....	4
J. Mawson, c. Ginn, b. Dickson.....	0
H. L. Latham, did not bat.....	0
R. Morrissey, not out.....	7
E. A. Tootal.....	0
E. V. Morrissey.....	0
V. Tatum.....	0
E. Matheson.....	0
Extras.....	4
Total.....	18

PAYSANDU CRICKET CLUB.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT, 1899.

We understand that the entries for this club's tournament are very satisfactory, there being 26 for the Gentlemen's singles and 8 for the Ladies' singles, and 17 and 8 pairs respectively, for the Gentlemen's and Ladies' doubles. Space will not allow us to give all the names with their respective handicaps, but we understand that these will be published and sent to all players within a day or two.

As the Tennis Committee seems to have given plenty of time and freedom as to ground of play, for the various rounds of the tournament, we hope it will be successfully carried through and that the committee of the club will be thus encouraged to try and get together the necessary funds for the construction of a second court before the 1900 season commences.

THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

According to the report of the minister of finance, the amount of paper money in circulation on 30th April last was 764,795,391, distributed as follows according to the denominations of the notes issued:—

Denomination	Quantity of notes	Value
\$500	13,685,714	6,842,857
1000	16,849,216	16,849,216
2000	11,339,566 1/2	22,679,133
\$5000	6,841,730	34,208,650
10000	7,256,583 1/2	72,565,835
20000	3,708,398	74,167,960
30000	200,502	6,015,060
50000	2,496,850 1/2	124,842,525
100000	657,172 1/2	65,717,250
200000	1,012,153 1/2	202,430,700
500000	264,945	132,472,500
Total.....	64,343,468 5/2	764,795,391

(The 1/2 issues of various notes we do not understand, and never have we seen five halves expressed otherwise than as 2 1/2. Any ordinary schoolboy outside the ministry of finance would have returned the number of notes in circulation as 64,343,470 1/2, but the use of the half notes is a puzzle.)

Total circulation on 30th March. 773,802,433
Idem 31th Dec. 1898 785,941,758
Reduction since 31th Dec. 1898 21,146,325

—The state government of Rio Grande do Sul has purchased a painting by Pedro Weingartner, entitled "Tempora mutantur."

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian Affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian made.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 1st, 1899.

REFERENCES are occasionally made to the introduction of new industries into Brazil, or to the exploitation of certain natural products, but unfortunately it generally ends in talk. Recently one of our London exchanges has undertaken to call attention to special openings for capital and enterprise and has already mentioned several. But will anyone take them up? There are scores of opportunities for such enterprises and the country stands in urgent need of them, but the outside risks are great and capital is timid. Why is it? There are good enterprises already established whose proprietors are anxious to sell, but the foreign capitalist either considers the price too high, or the protection afforded to such investments too slight. It is a pity the conditions are so unfavorable, for Brazil needs the new blood which such investments can give her. We know of a train line which could be bought on fair terms, and which when properly developed, could not fail to be an exceptionally good investment. We know of a steamship line which ought to be sold to people who know how to run it, and which would prove a source of profit to the buyers and of great advantage to the country. And there are scores of new enterprises, even in this city, which would richly repay those who invested their money in them. And yet it is almost impossible to induce the foreign capitalist to think of investing his money in Brazil. Why is it? It will be a mistake to ascribe it to prejudice, or to misrepresentation, for neither of these are keeping foreign capital away. Political disturbances, mischievous legislation, uncertain faith in the administration of justice, reckless and unwise expenditures of the public funds, the frequent grant of monopolies, heavy taxes, and a depreciated fluctuating currency—all these stand in the way of the foreign capitalist. And it is perhaps idle to expect him to even think of Brazil as long as these obstacles to trade and industry continue to exist. Under such circumstances congress and the government would be wise were they to remove at least some of these obstructions. And when once the work is fairly begun, they will be surprised to see how quickly foreign capital will flow in.

THE Czar's little tea-party at the Hague was formally closed for the season on the 29th ult. Its object was to accomplish either the disarmament of nations, or to reduce their armaments, or to check the increase of future armaments. But it failed to do it. Everybody admitted the desirability of the thing, but no one wanted to do it. It was a quixotic idea, and nothing else. It was almost impossible to induce these friends of universal disarmament to adopt a practical scheme of arbitration, for they prefer to fight rather than to arbitrate. And when it came to exempting private property from seizure at sea, they would have none of it. For what would be the use of going to war if they could not burn and steal as well as kill! And so, after giving leave to the Red Cross society to extend its life-saving operations, and adopting rather hesitatingly some measure of arbitration, the party broke up and the invited guests went home to counsel further preparations for war and further bur-

dens on trade and industry. And the verdict of those who survive the impending great war will be that the whole business was a monumental sham.

A PARIS telegram of the 29th announces the death of Gusman Blanco, for many years president and proprietor of the free and enlightened republic of Venezuela. And so intelligently and skilfully did he manage his great property, that he was able to live abroad like a prince for many years, and still leave behind him at his death a fortune of fifty millions of dollars. He was a great patriot; in fact, he loved his country and his people passionately, for without them his fortune would never have been made. Some of the money which he took from their bread and butter he used to build a great theatre and to erect statues of himself, in order to cultivate their love of art. For he was himself an artist. He looked magnificent on horseback, but he was at his best on a pedestal. He may have intended to establish schools, to promote industry, to encourage commerce, to administer justice and to foster civil rights—but he had no time. His fourteen years of rule were all taken up with the great task of protecting and enriching himself, and then when in 1884 he went to Paris for a little much needed rest and relaxation, his ungrateful subjects refused to leave him back. Had he been permitted to return, perhaps he would have done something for his country, as well as for himself. Who knows! Time, however, never discriminates. Gusman grew old, like the rest of us—and his country is none the better either for his living or his dying. And yet his name is written in a bold hand across many pages of Venezuelan history—and the burden of it and the shame of it will not be forgotten for many a long year. Let him rest in peace! And let Venezuela pray at the same time never to see his like again.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 24.—*Senate*.—Senator Antonio Azeredo spoke on affairs in Mato Grosso.

JULY 25.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 3rd discussion the stamp tax discrimination bill. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Anysio de Abreu spoke on affairs in Piahy. The special appropriation of 96,946\$91 for the payment of claims for taxes unduly collected on shipping at Pernambuco was voted in 3rd discussion.

JULY 26.—*Senate*.—The senate voted in 2nd discussion the bill on the repression of crime. *Chamber of Deputies*.—There was received a message from the President of the republic, forwarding the estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1900.

JULY 27.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—A violent altercation between Deputies José Mariano and Bueno de Andrada during a speech of Deputy Paulino Junior on the congressional election in the 5th district of the state of Rio de Janeiro, led to the suspension of the sitting.

JULY 28.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Several deputies spoke on the election in the 5th district of the state of Rio de Janeiro. The bill for the pay of the members of the next congress was in 3rd discussion. Among other bills voted was that for ratifying the arbitration treaty with Chili.

JULY 29.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed political affairs in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Piahy. When Deputy Paulino Junior was speaking of affairs in the former states he was interrupted by Deputy Barros Franco who exclaimed:—"That is a lie! That is a slander!" This led to a temporary suspension of the sitting. The bill for spending on repairs on war vessels the money saved this year by the department of marine in other items of expenditure, was voted in 2nd discussion.

COFFEE NOTES

—The export duties on coffee have been reduced to 10 per cent. in the state of Bahia. The present coffee crop of the municipal district of Campinas is estimated at 225,000 bags.

—The rise in exchange, accompanied by a fall in the prices paid for coffee, is causing bitter complaints among producers. Why not modify their methods of marketing the product then? At present the export tax comes out of the producers' pockets, as also do the many intermediate expenses and profits.

—The *Correio Paulistano* of São Paulo is informed that a syndicate of foreign capitalists is seriously considering a project of making loans on coffee plantations in that state. The general bases for the loans are: periods of five or six years, interest 6 per cent gold, and a margin in valuations of 50 per cent as additional guarantee. On such terms the business appears safe, and it also promises to bring about a very important modification in the industrial situation of that state.

—A curious result of the coffee roasters war in the United States is not only a large increase in the sales of roasted coffee in packages, but it has led to an abnormal demand for lower grades by the roasters, who can use no other grades at a profit. At the New York Coffee Exchange the quotations are on the base of No. 7, but the sellers can deliver any other grade they please at a difference of 50 points (1/2 cent) between each grade. As No. 7 and lower grades have become very scarce, the deliveries are all in the higher grades, principally No. 4. The buyer is therefore compelled to pay, under the rule, 1 1/2 cents

more on No. 4 coffee than the quotation on No. 7, although in the "spot" market the difference between the two grades is only 1/4 to 3/8c. per pound. These anomalies will soon compel a change in the rules.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Pará is now in full enjoyment of another epidemic of small-pox.

—In political disturbances in Piahy several persons have recently been killed.

—The 53rd birthday anniversary of the Princess Isabel was celebrated in São Paulo on the 29th by a banquet at the Rotisserie.

—There are renewed complaints of harsh and abusive treatment of political adversaries by police authorities in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—The state legislature of Ceará has granted permission for the trial of Dr. Carlos de Miranda, lieutenant-governor and deputy, who is accused of the crime of conspiracy.

—The German colony founded at Rosário, state of Maranhão, has been abandoned. This is only one more proof of the futility of attempting to found agricultural colonies in unhealthy tropical regions.

—The police at Bahia have issued orders for the repression of *whico* gambling. But will it be effective? Similar orders have been issued in Rio, and frequent arrests have been made, but still the tickets are sold everywhere.

—The state administration of Pernambuco is threatening to increase the taxes on the industrial classes in case they create a new party. If the people of Pernambuco have any spirit, they will vote that government into oblivion the next election.

—Telegrams from Mato Grosso indicate the triumph of the Martinho revolutionists in the state election, the friends and supporters of Senator Ponce keeping away from the polls. The political crime of stealing a state is thus completed and legalized.

—The commercial and industrial classes of Pernambuco, which recently met to protest against excessive taxation, met again on the 26th ult. to complete an organization called the Centro Político, by which they propose to secure trustworthy representatives in future.

—There was a gubernatorial election in Sergipe on Sunday last, the opposing candidates being Padre Olympio de Campos and Col. Oliveira Valladao. The first returns, which cover 14 municipalities, give the padre 3,191 votes and the colonel only 305 votes. The friends of the latter are already crying afraid.

—It is reported that the government is about to commence a series of operations for putting the upper and lower Paraná in a navigable condition which are now in progress by the falls of La Guayra. The scheme was mooted more than four years ago and surveys were made. It now seems that definite action is to be taken.

—The secretary of agriculture in São Paulo is distributing cotton seeds, with instructions for the cultivation of the plant. This is judicious and timely. To a moderate extent cotton can be grown to great advantage. We say to a moderate extent because we are not certain that a large production would find a profitable market.

—There was an explosion in a fireworks factory at Desterro on the 26th ult., by which a little girl was gravely injured. There ought to be some regulations in regard to these dangerous industries, in which smoking should be rigorously prohibited. The deposit of explosives should be kept in a separate building, and only sufficient for immediate use should be brought into the shop where operatives are employed.

The good people of Bahia are deeply perplexed over the circumstance that at a public banquet in Rio Gov. Luiz Viana proposed a toast to Minister Martinho. They say that in Bahia the governor condemned everything Martinho has done. But they forget that these exchanges of compliments are all *para inglês ver*. Just now everybody is complimenting everybody; they are all playing for an advantage in position.

The fidgy patriots in Ceará have discovered another peril to the republic. Their telegraph found that a birthday anniversary was held at Fortaleza on the 29th in honor of the Princess Isabel, and that a polyanthea issued on that date contained eulogistic articles signed by Luiz Miranda, Paula Pessoa and Thomaz Pompeu. And, more than that, it is claimed that a letter from Ouro Preto says that the monarchy will be restored within three months.

A conflict has occurred on the frontier between the police authorities of Minas Geraes and Espirito Santo, and a telegram of the 27th from Victoria says that a fight resulted in the death of two soldiers and injuries to others. It is said that the Minas government has sent an ultimatum to Espirito Santo, demanding the withdrawal of its police from the frontier. This has created great excitement in the latter state, and the situation is decidedly hostile.

—The *Gazeta* of Uberaba, Minas Geraes, says that cereals are so scarce in that part of Minas Geraes that maize sells at 80\$000 per carload and beans are very scarce. In some districts of São Paulo, according to a news item published a few days since, cereals are so abundant that maize fetches only 10\$000 a carload. Now, why can not these two districts come into correspondence. If the directors of the Mogiana railway had any public spirit and enterprise, they would make a favorable offer to carry the abundance of one district to relieve the scarcity of the other.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The government formally approved certain tariff modifications on the Conde d'En line on the 24th inst.

—The state government of São Paulo has fixed an exchange rate of 12 pence for the month of August for its transactions with the railways in that state.

—The state government of São Paulo has again fined the Sorocabana company 2,000\$ for non-observance of orders relative to its line between Itá and Itaicy.

—A contributor to the *Diário Popular*, of São Paulo, says that the prefect is studying a plan for suppressing the tram lines in the centre of that city.

—Complaints are made in São Paulo that the Central officials there refuse to accept telegrams for small towns along the line without having the street and number attached to the address.

—Yesterday a new regulation went into effect at the Rio and São Paulo stations of the Central railway, by which admission is permitted to the platforms to friends of passengers on the payment of 30 réis. This will afford another source of revenue.

—The total length of the railways in operation in the state of Minas Geraes is 3,458 k. 620 m. This includes 51 kilometres constructed in 1898 and 29 k. 500 m. constructed this year. Of these railways 560 kilometres belong to the general government, 249 k. 192 m. to the state government and the remainder to companies.

—It is stated that the expense of the Central railway with its traffic staff during the half year ending 30th June was 3,569,140\$999. The appropriation was 4,013,257\$270, from which it appears there was a saving of 449,116\$721. The number of persons employed in this section of the railway service was 3,602, of which 1,163 held official positions and 2,319 are day laborers.

—The traffic receipts of the Recife and São Francisco (Pernambuco) railway for the week ended June 24th were 20,466\$790 against 22,038\$910 in the corresponding week of last year. For the week ended July 1st, the receipts were 16,015\$830 against 21,671\$410 for the week ended July 2nd, 1898. There has been a falling off in cargo carried in the fortnight mentioned but the passenger traffic was only slightly below that of the corresponding period of last year. The total receipts since January 1st, show a diminution of 179 contos.

—Amongst our visitors in Rio last week was Mr. A. H. Loveday, the general manager of the Central Argentine railway, who came here to meet his father who arrived from England on the *Dunbar*. Mr. Loveday was for several years traffic manager of the Southern railway of Buenos Aires when Mr. Barrow of the Leopoldina railway was his chief. We notice by the River Plate papers that Mr. Loveday's sister, who was married to Mr. R. A. Thiburn, the manager of the London and River Plate Bank in Buenos Aires, gave birth to a daughter on the 17th ult.

—The luggage regulations on the Central railway are a general source of complaint. Unless one has a handbag that would probably be passed on a local *bond*, one must pay for all the luggage carried as excess. In Great Britain, the United States, the Argentine republic and elsewhere, passengers are entitled to carry 50 kilos free, but the Central railway is a law unto itself to its own undoing, and no one cares to travel by it who can possibly avoid it, the cost being too great. To make it a success commercially and financially it should be run on up-to-date principles.

—The shareholders of the Leopoldina railway have again to congratulate themselves and the management on another good weekly return. The traffic receipts of the week ended July 22nd were 502,657\$000, which worked out at the current rate of exchange to £16,651. In the corresponding week of 1898, the receipts were 353,017\$000, or £10,613\$000, less, which exchanged at 7 1/4d. produced only £10,661, or £6,387 less. The aggregate receipts from 1st January to July 22nd are now only £19,181 less than last year, with every probability of a surplus being recorded in the immediate future.

—Some astonishing figures are given by the *Morning Leader* of railway enterprise in Great Britain. The North Western Co. has a capital of £17,000,000, and a yearly revenue of £13,140,000. The company spends over seven and a half millions sterling every year. Its tracks measure 2,900 miles, and it has as many engines. There are 78,000 employees, 67,100 wagons, 8,700 carriages, 4,700 carts, 4,600 horses and 16 steamships. The passengers carried each year average 82 millions, and there are 42 millions tons of goods and minerals. The line has 800 stations and 1,500 signal cabins, in the latter of which there are 35,200 levers in use. The number of signal lamps lighted every night is 17,000.

SHIPPING NOTES

—Business with the Brazilian coast has been active during the past week. Two steamers have been chartered to load grain and seven sailing vessels to load hay from Rosário to Rio, the rate for the former is kept reserved, it being in the neighbourhood of 21 s. while 53 is paid for hay. Parcels rates are firm, as high as 21 s. having been paid from Rosário and 16 s. from below by a large number of parcels having been booked during the week. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, July 17.

—The *Handels-Zeitung* of Buenos Aires says that there are 4,000 bales—it does not say of what—waiting in S. Francisco, in the state of Santa Catharina, for shipment to Buenos Aires, and that there are no vessels to transport them. The Lloyd Brasileiro company should be able to do better than they do for S. Francisco.

—The Lamport and Holt liner "Buffon," which arrived in Rio on the 23rd July, from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, brought the following passengers: Dr. C. C. Freire Send, Capt. J. P. Gregory, Mr. N. Humphreys, Mr. V. Coppa and 9 third-class passengers. There were also 6 first-class and 7 third-class passengers in transit to the River Plate.

—There was a fatal shipwreck at the entrance to this harbor, at 7 p.m., on the 25th ult., the Brazilian bark "Constancia," from Macao with salt, going ashore on the Sugar Loaf rocks and sinking. She had a crew of 16 men, of whom 10 were drowned, including the master. The ship was running in with a fair wind, when she heard three guns from Santa Cruz, which the master interpreted as a warning to stand off. In trying to beat out he went ashore.

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Journal* is surely trying to improve. Its "mishandlers" has now become "wielders."

—On Saturday the police arrested six supposed thieves recently arrived from the River Plate.

—Gov. Luiz Vianna was entertained with a banquet at the United States legation in Petropolis last evening.

—Even the ferry company is cleaning up, painting, and repairing pavements in anticipation of President Roca's visit.

—We hear that a large number of entries have been received for the athletic sports on the 15th, and that a successful meeting is considered certain.

—It is stated that the Argentine minister will establish his legation at the Hotel Metropole, Laranjeiras, during the visit of President Roca to this city.

—A new *barra* time table goes into effect to-day, but it effects the night *barcas* only. We have prepared a table for our next issue which can be cut out and attached to the creeklet fixture cards.

—The municipality has ordered 52 gold medals and as many more of silver, at the mint, which are to be offered as premiums at the grand regatta on the 15th of this month in honor of President Roca.

—The anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Peru was celebrated here on the 28th ult., when the Peruvian representative here, Sr. Hernan Velarde, was the recipient of many congratulations.

—We are requested to state that Bishop E. R. Hendrix will preach (in English) at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Largo do Catete, on Sunday next, August 6th, at 12 m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—Among the arrivals here from Buenos Aires on the 25th ult. was Rev. Charles F. Drees, D. D., of that city, who comes here to attend the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Petropolis.

—It is announced that the statue of Duque de Caxias is at last ready—the money was collected some 15 years ago, or more—and the commission is asking the President to designate a day for the unveiling ceremonies during the visit of President Roca.

—Among the recent arrivals here we have pleasure in noting that of Dr. Franz Ritter von Höhnell, professor of botany in the Vienna Polytechnic School, who is visiting various localities in Brazil for the purpose of completing his studies on the Brazilian flora.

—The Brazilian first secretary of legation in London, Sr. José Cordeiro do Rego Barros, has had his leave of absence extended for another month. Brazil is delightful just now from the point of view of temperature and will set up the diplomat for a winter in London.

—Owing to the sudden squall that blew up on Thursday night, a fishing boat manned by six men capsized off the beach at Copacabana. Two of the men were drowned, but the others managed to swim ashore. The bodies of the drowned men were thrown up on the beach next morning.

—We have been favored with a visit from M. Henri Joly, director of the Banque Française du Brésil, who advises us of his departure for Paris to-morrow on the Messageries Maritimes steamer "Portugal." M. Joly expects to be absent only three months. Our best wishes for a pleasant trip go with him.

—President Roca is reported to have said to a correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* that the object of his visit to this city is to strengthen the friendly relations between Brazil and the Argentine republic. If that is the sole object of this costly visit, we fear that the money spent on it will be thrown away.

—Having relaid the pavement of Rua do Ouvidor, and put stars on the gaslight arches, the authorities are now blocking up the cross streets with Ionic and Byzantine band stands, cotte out of Georgia pine and Manchester cotton suitably painted. If President Roca doesn't think himself at the Chicago World's Fair, then we shall quit foreseeing things.

—On Saturday last there was a large congregation in the church of Nossa Senhora do Rosario at the thanksgiving mass for the 53rd birthday of the Countess D'Eu. In São Paulo and other places there was also a large attendance at the masses. "Isabel the Recluse," who signed the decree abolishing slavery in Brazil on the 13th May, 1888, will ever fill a large place in the history of Brazil.

—In a leader on elections the *Gazeta de Notícias* in its issue of last Thursday says that the electoral process in this country is a tissue of fraud, violence and abuses that entirely deprive so-called national representation of seriousness and prestige. It adds that under these circumstances each party submits resignedly to be supplanted by the opposing party whenever the latter succeeds in any way in disposing of official influence.

—According to the *Journal do Commercio* Germany has one army officer for every 26 soldiers, Russia one for 25, England one for 22, Italy one for 14 and Brazil one for 6. We publish this item against the advice of Smith, who is afraid, on account of the prevailing tendency to take a distorted view of things in general, that instead of reducing the number of officers in Brazil the government will wish to increase the number of soldiers.

—It is to be recorded that the government has rented two furnished *palacetes* for the accommodation of President Roca's suite—one belonging to the Educadora company and the other to Com. Modesto Leal, both in Laranjeiras. Besides these the President has rented another in Rua do Catete for the accommodation of President Roca's guard of honor. Considerable expense will be incurred in furnishing and adapting these palaces.

—An exchange of journalistic courtesies between the *Gazeta de Notícias* and *Paz* brings out the circumstance that each paper possesses an editor of Portuguese birth, that the *Paz* editor (Eduardo Salomonde) has been in Brazil 16 years and is naturalized, and that the *Gazeta* editor (Henrique Chaves) has been here much longer and is not naturalized. The latter, however, claims to have held positions of trust which indicate that he is a Brazilian citizen, though he does not say so.

—The round of festivities during the past week in honor of Gov. Luiz Vianna certainly eclipses anything in the political reception line that has ever taken place here. There have been banquets, breakfasts, balls, receptions and excursions, and hundreds of enthusiastic friends have been in attendance on him from early morn 'til dewy eve. In the States it would be spoken of as a big boom for the presidency; but here the castillians will probably call it an organized political demonstration.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 29th ult. says that a *Diario* correspondent is embarking "incognito" for Rio de Janeiro on the Italian steamer "Washington." When he arrives he will of course visit all the newspaper offices and attempt to get a story, and if he doesn't happen to have a front seat at all the festivities he will kick up no end of a row. The incognito business works very well with kings and queens and the like, but when it is adopted by a newspaper correspondent it certainly doesn't promise well.

—On the 26th ult. the supreme court unanimously granted a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of the federal judge, Dr. Manoel Telles de Queiroz, who was recently sentenced to fines and imprisonment by the state superior court of Rio Grande do Sul. This is the second time the supreme court has had to interfere to save Judge Telles de Queiroz from the persecutions of the castillians. Would it not be possible to test the constitutionality of those Rio Grande laws, over which these controversies have arisen?

—We are informed by the chaplain of the British Church that Bishop Stirling is expected to arrive here on the 8th inst. and that a reception will be given to him at the Laranjeiras Club on the 10th inst., to which the members and friends of the church are cordially invited. The Club is to be warmly complimented for placing its rooms at the disposition of Bishop Stirling's many friends in Rio, as it will afford them an opportunity to meet him socially. The reception will probably take place between the hours of 8 and 10 p.m.

—We are compelled to recall the complimentary allusion in a recent number to the re-laying of the pavement in Rua Sete de Setembro after the placing of the telephone cables. The ground was not beaten down, nor were the paving stones beaten into place, consequently the street is now full of ridges, depressions and holes. If Roca is driven through this street at a fair pace, he will never come out of it alive. (Since the foregoing was written, we are glad to see that the pavement is being re-laid. The anti-ribes evidently thought it best to forestall our criticism and put the street in proper condition.)

—According to the official reports there were 603 births, 585 deaths, and 90 marriages in this city during the first 15 days of July, against 622 births, 570 deaths and 102 marriages during the second 15 days of June. Of the principal causes of death the figures are for the periods in question:

	15 days in July	15 days in June
Yellow fever	9	33
Small-pox	40	33
Beri-beri	5	9
Typhoid fever	5	4
Pernicious fever	10	24
Consumption	97	101

—Among recent arrivals here we have much pleasure in noting that of Mrs. Marie Robinson Wright, the well-known American authoress, who has come to Brazil for the purpose of collecting material for a book on this country. Mrs. Wright published not long since a very successful work on Mexico, for which she received testimonials of a high character from President Pinz and others. It is her purpose to publish a similar book on Brazil, for which she is now collecting material. Mrs. Wright and her secretary, Miss Hartman, are stopping at the Hotel Metropole, Laranjeiras, and will probably remain in Brazil some three or four months.

—Owing to the athletic sports of the R. C. A. A. being held on the 15th inst., the dance at the Laranjeiras Club, which was originally decided to be held on the 14th, has prudently been arranged for Saturday the 12th inst.

—The captain of a ship in port last week had one of his crew roaring with toothache. Another captain offered to draw the tooth, and his offer was accepted. He first of all gave a gentle tug which made the patient howl, and left the tooth as before. Then he gave an almighty pull which took the amateur dentist across the cabin—with the tooth—and left the patient with a black jaw. The latter has since recovered.

—The prefect has promised to send in a message to the municipal council to-morrow which will make the average citizen hold his breath. The prefect is determined to snailify this pest-ridden city, even at the cost of every man in it. And he feels confident that he can find the means to do it, even without that loan of £6,000,000 sterling. There is the income from the municipal patrimony, and the slaughter house and the market—what there is left of it. And there are the drainage service, the water service and the tax on industries and professions, now under the control of the national government, but which he proposes to ask the municipal council to annex for his own use. All these should yield 12,000,000 a year, and with this he could revivify the city, providing any one remained in it.

BRITISH CHURCH.

BUILDING FUND.

Donations received:
Already published.....Rs. 96,446\$720
London and Brazilian Bank....." 4,500\$000
Ld. 3rd don....." 1,000\$000
Wm. Edwards, Esq....." 200\$000
Carluca Cotton Mills....." 200\$000

Rs. 102,146\$720

F. S. Pryor, Treasurer.

Rio, 31st July, 1899.

BRITISH CHURCH CONCERT.

A most successful concert was given at the S. Pedro d'Alcantara Theatre last evening in aid of the fund for the Reconstruction of the British Church and, thanks to Messrs. Hargreaves, DeLisle, Pryor and others of the English colony, everything went off without a hitch.

Although the advertised time was for 8.30 p.m., the opening overture "Almaiva" by Mendelssohn was only commenced about 9, as at all such functions the audience usually allow themselves to be late, but those present were able to appreciate the masterly performance by the orchestra of some 50 persons under the direction of Sr. Alberto Nepomuceno.

The second selection was "Kathleen Mavourneen" which was sung by Miss Roxie King, a well known amongst our amateurs and who brought out all her high notes with a clearness and tenderness which could only be equaled by a professional.

Needless to say she was much applauded as was also Master Frank W. Hine in his two selections for the piano—Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" and Chopin's "Allegretto." The second one in particular being exceptionally well received.

After this we were treated to Niedermeyer's "Meditation poétique para canto," called "Le Lir," by Dr. A. Carlos de Aranda Beltrão, accompanied by Mr. H. Saville, which was somewhat out of the ordinary run of classical music and was much applauded.

The fifth selection on the programme was Weber's "Freischütz," with an accompaniment by the full orchestra, sung by Mrs. Albert Landsberg, who is so well known amongst our Petropolis friends and who won generous applause from the audience for the effective manner in which she rendered a very difficult piece of music.

This finished the first part of the programme, and the second was opened by the orchestra with "La Danse de Aurore" and "Dance in Halle du Roi de la Montagne," from Greig's "Peer Gynt," two light and very fascinating selections which seemed to please the audience and brought out the marked contrasts which Greig always so affects in his music.

Our "Home Sweet Home," sung by Mrs. A. Landsberg, followed this, the sweetness and pathos of which went to every heart in the theatre, as it always does. It always reminds one of home and the old country, and it was with marked effect. Rounds of applause followed, and would have led to an encore had provision been made for it.

Two selections for the piano were next given by Senhorita Julieta Allegrina—one called "Une Nuit à Lisbonne," by Saint-Saëns, which was very quiet and subdued, and the other "Saint François de Paule," by Liszt, also softly modulated, but very difficult of execution, both of which were highly appreciated by the audience.

Gounod's "Jésus de Nazareth" was next sung by Sr. Leopoldo Noronha with great distinctness and feeling, and seemed to appeal to the feelings of all present. The English version being such a well-known anthem in the Protestant Church, came to many, not as a novelty, but as an old favorite which one likes to hear repeated.

Miss Roxie King next sang the "ballata" in Carlos Gomes' well-known opera "Il Guarany" in a most effective manner, her fine voice filling the theatre and rousing the audience to a pitch of enthusiasm which brought her to the footlights a second time.

The concert finished up with the overture from C. M. von Weber's "Tubal," which was finely rendered by the orchestra, and then with "God Save the Queen" the audience dispersed.

The boxes were nearly all filled, but the stalls were only partly filled, although we hear that a rarely all were sold. We shall hope to give the financial results in our next issue.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

National Export Exposition: for the advancement of American Manufactures and the extension of Export Trade. A handsomely illustrated and printed 24-page pamphlet, describing the exposition and its edifices, and giving photographic illustrations, of some of the principal buildings and places of interest in and about Philadelphia.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The City of Santos Improvements Co. has obtained an extension of three months for the completion of its new reservoir.

—The quantity of potatoes shipped from Havre to Brazil in the 1st quarter of the present year was 1,128,628 kilos. The planters should make a note of this.

—Since the 1st inst. the government of Pará imposes a stamp tax of 500 réis on every application or petition (*requerimento*) addressed to any official of that state.

—The exports of jerked beef from Argentina to Brazil in the first half of July amounted to 2,012 tons. The next best customer was Spain, which took 250 tons.

—A Paris telegram of the 29th ult. says that a syndicate has purchased the Pernambuco gas service, including a debt of the state of 1,200,000\$, for the sum of £215,000 sterling.

—The importation of dried beef into Brazil from Buenos Aires during the year ended June 30 last amounted to 43,713 tons, against 39,519 tons for the same period in 1898, and 59,225 tons in 1897.

—The Belgian bank which is to be opened in this city will have a capital, it is said, of 25,000,000 francs, all of which has been subscribed by bankers, merchants and manufacturers in Brussels and Antwerp.

—Although an American mail came in on Sunday week, we received very few papers before Wednesday. If the postmaster is not on his guard, his subordinates will soon consider it no part of their duty to distribute the mails.

—The *Paz* says that the Banco Belg. d'Uruguay has commissioned a party of engineers to thoroughly explore the wilds of Guyana and Matto Grosso for the purpose of discovering remunerative openings for the employment of capital.

—During the year 1898 there were exported from Pará, according to an exchange, 14,492,224 kilos of rubber, officially valued at Rs. 126,103,397\$802; 1,074,583 kilos of cacao, valued at Rs. 2,384,013\$733; and 93,545 kilos (or hectolitres?) of chestnuts, valued at Rs. 2,032,686\$594.

—The newspaper *O Par* is calling attention to the insalubrious means of freight transportation at certain seasons of the year between Pará and Manaus. Our contemporary thinks that measures should be taken in time to prevent the losses and embarrassments likely to occur in this respect.

—Montevideo advices state that two important firms in Trigueiranga, Rio Grande do Sul, have been implicated in smuggling operations, and that captures of contraband merchandise have been reported from Livramento, and other places. These reports may be accepted with some degree of reserve.

—A telegram from Ceará says that the next municipal rubber crop is expected to be large. Many of the Batinite planters are reported to be abandoning office for manioc. On an estate in the municipal district of Crato there is stated to have been recently discovered a manioc forest covering eleven leagues.

—During the half-year ending 30th June, the Mint manufactured 422,720,500 revenue stamps of diverse values, of which 299,862,800 were for shoes, perfumeries, tobacco, pharmaceutical preparations, matches, candles, preserves and playing cards, and 122,857,700 bands for liquors, vinegar and tobacco.

—Great Scott! The operatives at the mint, who are employed in printing revenue stamps, have appealed to the minister of finance through the newspapers, to take measures to pay them their wages, which they have not received for six months! This is rather a long time for a poor working man to go without pay.

—It would appear that the state of Minas Geraes is still collecting a tax of 20 per cent on railway fares which was established years ago for special application toward the liberation of slaves. But slavery was abolished in 1888. It is only one more illustration of the fact that a tax once established is rarely ever removed.

—According to the report of the minister of agriculture of the state of Minas Geraes the following quantities of tobacco have been carried in the last ten years on trains of the Minas and Rio railway:

Year	Quantity (kilos)
1889	1,460,056
1890	1,918,439
1891	1,581,218
1892	2,324,786
1893	2,291,293
1894	2,317,671
1895	2,098,306
1896	2,138,713
1897	2,308,746
1898	1,904,076

—The *Commercio de São Paulo* hears that a powerful group of capitalists intend to ask the S. Paulo state assembly for authorization to found a mortgage bank in that city, destined to assist agriculture. All its operations are to be on a gold basis, and its hypothecary bonds will likewise represent gold. To this end the founders propose to ask the state assembly for a guarantee of 5 per cent gold.

—A new type of telephone has recently been invented by Mr. Alexander Spelz, of this city, which is considered to be much simpler and cheaper than the old type. As the differences are technical, we do not undertake to describe them. The new telephones are being constructed at the workshops of Sr. Carlos Thivares de Mattos, where they can be examined by anyone interested in electrical apparatus.

—Amongst our coming visitors will be Mr. Merry, the agent for the Maxim guns who wants to sell some to the South American governments. If President Roca's mission interferes with that part of his programme, he has still a good opportunity for doing business in light draught steamers in Brazil. Mr. Merry is now on his way from the west coast to Buenos Aires, and will probably be here in a month or two.

—A planter of Uberaba, Minas Geraes, planted eight *alqueires* of land with cotton last November, and this year he has already gathered 670 *arrobas* of cotton and there remain 1,000 to 1,200 *arrobas* still to be picked. The 670 *arrobas* gathered were sold to the Cassá cotton factory, of that locality, at the rate of 6000 the *aroba*. From this it will be seen that there is good profit in cotton growing for local consumption.

—Another party of ex-marine arsenal operatives, some 200 in number, have left for Pará. Others are awaiting an opportunity to do. Doubtless the offer of public land in Pará is generous and praiseworthy, but it is based on sound judgment? These operatives know nothing of agriculture, and Pará is one of the most difficult places in Brazil for agricultural enterprise. It is to be feared that these poor people will starve up there.

—It is significant that the commercial classes, who have been treated so badly by the present government, are showing very little enthusiasm over the reception of President Roca. The government could not complain were they to refuse to do anything, and to close their doors during the festivities. They have been lied unmercifully for many long years, and when they at last venture to protest they are shown the door and accused of being unpatriotic.

—The *relator* of the tariff commission of the chamber has presented a project for a radical reform in the tariff, by which the 35 classes of the present schedule are to be reduced to 14, and the number of articles from something over a thousand to a little over eight hundred. If the tariff is simplified in other directions also decidedly good results should be realized. A complicated tariff is never a profitable one for the government because it increases the expense and trouble of collection.

—The exports from Montevideo to Brazil in the first six months of this year included one bundle of horsehair, 4,562 bales of wool, 25 bales of sheepskins, 266,488 bales of dried meat, 1,085 pipes and 232 hogheads of grease, 219,493 bags of flour, 705 bags of bran, 54,508 bags of wheat, 106,152 bags of maize, 210 bags of linseed, 320 bags of barley, 4,510 bags of lentils, 852 bales of hay, 3 cases of ostrich feathers, 4,321 tons of salted tongues, 30 cases of meat extract, 7 tons of bones and bone ash, 6,523 sheep, one mule, 2 steers and 44 horses.

—An American exchange says—Cornstalks continue to look up. They yield cellulose, worth \$400 a ton for stopping holes in bottles, fine cardboard and paper, the best foundation for dynamite, a patent cattle food and a superior glue. But it is said that 250,000,000 tons of cornstalks still go to waste every year in this country. When will Brazil begin to make use of waste products in this manner. If cornstalks are turned to profitable use in the United States, surely the Brazilian planter can find something here which will help him over a bad bit of road.

—Few people realise the extent of the commerce that exists between Brazil and India. During the year 1897-98 the total amounts reached the highly respectable figure of 10,000,000 rupees, Brazil being India's fifth largest customer for rice out of the forty countries of the world. A good start has also been made with jute and coffee. To export coffee, Brazil sounds like sending coils to Newcastle. But so it is stated—*Times*, Buenos Aires, July 15. Rice and jute, yes; but as for coffee, we have never heard of any such importation. Possibly, however, someone is experimenting with it for blending purposes.

—From Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul, the president of the associacão commercial telegraphs that much apprehension has been excited by the abuses committed by the fiscal inspector, who, on the pretext of attempting to repress smuggling, illegally seizes the account books and merchandise of business men. It is to be feared that many of the seizures recently reported are of this description. It is inconceivable that smugglers would have large deposits of merchandise in the border towns, in public and well-known places, and make no effort to conceal them. It may be confidently asserted that a half of the seizures reported are illegal.

—The exports to Brazil from Argentina, as compiled by the *Review of the River Plate*, during the half year ending June 30th last, were as follows:—10 bales sheepskins, 1,439 pipes, 1,332 casks and 2,933 hogheads of grease, 41,840 tons wheat, 2,263 tons maize, 21,133 tons flour, 3 tons bran, 237 bags birdseed, 24,192 bales hay, and 2,422 cases butter of 25 kilos each.

—The *Buenos Aires Herald* has been making comparisons in the matter of taxation, stating that in Brazil it is \$3.50 gold per capita and in Mexico \$4.00, while in Argentina it is \$7.00. Such a statement must necessarily be misleading, for it can not cover all the items of taxation. For instance, the Brazilian figure covers only a part of the truth. The budget as voted, if divided up among all the inhabitants, including Indians, would give about the sum mentioned at an exchange rate under 8 d. But the budget does not cover all. There are the special and supplementary credits, the state and municipal taxes, and a great many others which weigh upon the people, and which, all told, would easily double the rate given.

—The *Chemist and Druggist* of 17th June replies as follows to an inquiry from Pernambuco about the shipment of Bahia ipecacuanha to London:—The importation of Bahia ipecacuanha to London is spasmodic, and is resented by the wholesale druggists. Some was recently sold on this market at 6d. per lb. for exportation to the Continent—it is not known for what purpose, but it is conjectured that it will go to the drug-mills along with a proportion of genuine ipecacuanha. We certainly do not advise you to export the stuff, for it is quite possible that it might lie here for years before finding a purchaser, and then you would have to meet warehouse and other charges, which would probably amount to several times the value of the stuff.

—The directors' report for the past year of the North Brazilian Sugar Factories, Ltd., is not altogether hopeful. They say that the cane crop last year was only 27,280 tons, or 15,652 tons less than the average for the last six years. The prices of produce ruled favorably, however, and the rate of exchange was higher, consequently the directors were able to recommend a dividend of two per cent for the year on the nominal capital of £207,431, and to carry forward the sum of £23,226. At an extraordinary meeting held 30th June, the chairman moved to reduce the capital from £207,431 to £101,118, by canceling 5,195 unissued shares and by canceling shares which represent no available assets to the extent of 10s. a share. The motion was carried unanimously.

—A correspondent in Brazil sends us particulars of several enterprises in that country, where he rightly says that foreign capital could be employed with advantage. Amongst them is a concession for a railway of 300 kilometres in length, with a state government guarantee of 7 per cent, on a capital considerably higher than would be required to build it; a cacao plantation, estimated to return to the buyer about 100 per cent. per annum upon the purchase price; and a central sugar factory, which is actually showing splendid results, but could be had cheaply owing to the embarrassments of the owner. He also mentions the case of a railway company, which wishes to raise £1,000,000 upon the security of a large block of state bonds, to complete two more sections, and will also grant a second mortgage on the portion of the line already open. He reports also that there are many series of debentures on cotton and jute factories, which could be bought at prices yielding 12 per cent. interest. We are constantly in receipt of such letters as the above-mentioned, but we regret to say that it appears to be useless at present to try to get capitalists to look at such business.—*South American Journal*, July 8.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—Last Saturday another 2,000,000 of paper money were burned at the custom-house.

—On July 1st the paper money and nickel coin in circulation in Argentina amounted to \$295,165,957.

—The Bahia state assembly had adopted an amendment to the budget authorizing the governor to emit treasury bills in anticipation of revenue to an aggregate of 2,000,000.

—The treasurer of the national treasury has delivered 2,000 bonds, similar to the 'funding loan' bonds, to the caixa da amortização for delivery to holders of the 1868 gold loan in payment of interest.

—The Minas budget for 1900 was presented to the state assembly on the 27th. It estimates the revenue receipts at 20,234,166, and fixes the expenditures at 20,232,533. The tax on imports (!) is estimated to produce 15,182,235.

—The *Diario Oficial* of the 30th ult. publishes a statement of the currency in circulation on 31st May, the total amount being 757,702,535,000, showing a decrease of 7,002,856,000 during the month, and of 28,149,233,000 since January 1st.

—When the government announces that while the appropriation was so much in a particular department, it has paid out only so much, or a smaller sum, would it not be better to tell us whether all the expenditures and obligations have been covered, and that the savings indicated have no claims upon them to cover unpaid accounts. Many people look upon these statements as deceptive, the alleged savings being simply deferred payments.

—The public debt of the state of Bahia, according to recent report of the secretary of finance, amounts to Rs. 13,130,294,580, of which 10,072,700,025 are funded and 3,057,594,515 are floating. Of the funded debt 6,191,600,025 are owing abroad.

—The *Financial News* will of course read our summary of legislative proceedings and will find that on July 29th the chamber voted in its reading a bill authorizing the government the use of the economies realized in the navy department in making repairs on naval vessels. And we would invite the attention of the *Gazeta de Notícias* to the same circumstance so that when the correspondent is again bent on misrepresenting the country, there can be no difficulty in tracing the facts.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 1st, 1899.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000) 27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000) 27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000) 27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000) 27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000) 27 d.

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London 8 1/4 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis 349 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper) 303 rs. gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) 16 3/4 c.
Value of \$100, \$4.80 per £ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper) 6507
Value of £ 1 sterling " " 295 1/2

EXCHANGE.

July 24.—The opening rate of the day was 8 1/16 d. in all the banks. In the course of the day the market became firmer, and after the British Bank had put out 8 1/32 d. and 8 1/4 d., it was followed at the higher rate by the Brazilian and National banks in the course of the morning. The first transactions of the day were in bank bills at 8 1/32 d. against private paper at 8 1/4 d. The last business of the day was done at 8 1/4 d. against private paper at 8 1/4 d. by buyers outside of the banks at 8 1/16 d. The movement of the day in bank bills ranged between the extremes of 8 1/16 d. and 8 1/4 d., and in private paper from 8 1/32 d. to 8 1/4 d. The business of the day was slightly above the average. The official value of the paper milreis was from 299 to 301 reals gold.

July 25.—The official rate in all of the banks all day was 8 1/4 d. on London. There was very little business done during the day. Bank bills were put out at 8 1/32 d. and 8 1/4 d., and private paper at 8 1/4 d. The official value of the paper milreis was 301 reals gold.

July 26.—The London & Brazilian, Française and Brasileira banks opened with an official rate of 8 1/4 d. on London, the British Bank with 8 1/32 d. and the London & River Plate and National banks with 8 1/16 d. In the course of the day, the Brazilian, London & Brazilian and British banks adopted a rate of 8 1/32 d. on London, and on conditions at 8 1/16 d. Private paper was sold at 8 1/4 d. during the day, but was widely discounted at 8 1/32 d. The extremes for bank bills during the course of the day were 8 1/16 d. and 8 1/4 d., and for private paper 7 1/2 d. and 8 1/4 d. The closing prices were bank bills at 8 1/32 d. and private paper at 8 1/4 d. The paper milreis was worth from 301 to 303 reals gold.

July 27.—The general opening rate of the day was 8 1/16 d. on London with the exception of the Banque Française which put out 8 1/4 d., but in the course of the day all the banks adopted the lower rate. The first rate of the day for bank bills was 8 1/16 d. with private paper at 8 1/4 d. There was a wall almost immediately afterwards, and continued until bank bills were drawn at 8 1/32 d. against private paper at 8 1/4 d., and outside of the banks, at 8 1/16 d. These were the closing rates of the day. The official value of the paper milreis was from 301 to 303 reals gold during the day.

July 28.—The opening official rate in the banks was 8 1/16 d. with the exception of the Banque Française which put out 8 d. for a short time, but adopted 8 1/16 d. shortly afterwards. In the course of the day the London & Brazilian, Française and River Plate banks posted out 8 1/4 d. In the morning business was brisk, but during the afternoon the transactions fell off. The first rates of the day were bank bills at 8 1/32 d. against private paper at 8 1/4 d. The closing rates were bank bills at 8 1/32 d. and private paper at 8 1/4 d. The paper milreis was worth from 301 to 303 reals gold.

July 29.—At opening time all the banks had 8 1/4 d. posted out, with the exception of the British Bank which had 8 1/32 d. during the day. The first business of the day was in bank bills at 8 1/32 d. and in private paper at 8 1/4 d., without purchasers outside of the banks. These rates were practically the rates of the whole day, and remained when the market closed.

The official rates of the day compared with the corresponding day of last year were as follows:—

London, per milreis..... 8 1/32 d. 8 1/4 d. 7 1/2 d. 6 1/2 d.
Paris, per franc..... 147 1/2 147 1/2 147 1/2 147 1/2
Hamburg, per mark..... 144 1/2 144 1/2 144 1/2 144 1/2
Italy, per lira..... 181 1/2 181 1/2 181 1/2 181 1/2
New York, per dollar..... 65 1/2 65 1/2 65 1/2 65 1/2

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st August, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The declared sales of the week ended 22nd ult. amounted to 53,000 bags against entries of 50,912 bags and shipments of 7,847 bags. The total exports were 61,000 bags in New York, 14 bags in Havre, 56,000 bags in Hamburg, and 11,000 bags in London, making a total of 72,000 bags against 17,000 bags in the previous week. The Rio market opened firm on Monday, when the factors did business in the market, but the buyers were practically the rates of 10,000 per arroba for No. 7 type. In the course of the day one of the principal American houses bought 10,000 bags of No. 7 type at 9800 per arroba. The market was quiet, and the packers demanded 10,000 per arroba for No. 7 type. The large entries known to have arrived during the day caused the packers to modify their prices, and accept 9800. The sales known to have been effected during the day amounted to 15,000 bags. In Santos the market was flat, and the average sold at \$800 per 100 kilos. The foreign markets were practically unchanged, but there was a tendency to a slight fall. The tone of the Rio market was slightly firmer on Tuesday, when the factors were able to dispose of their lots to the packers from 9800 to 10,000 per arroba. The market was flat, and the average sold at \$800 per 100 kilos. The foreign markets were practically unchanged, but there was a tendency to a slight fall. The tone of the Rio market was slightly firmer on Tuesday, when the factors were able to dispose of their lots to the packers from 9800 to 10,000 per arroba. The market was flat, and the average sold at \$800 per 100 kilos. The foreign markets were practically unchanged, but there was a tendency to a slight fall. The tone of the Rio market was slightly firmer on Tuesday, when the factors were able to dispose of their lots to the packers from 9800 to 10,000 per arroba. The market was flat, and the average sold at \$800 per 100 kilos. 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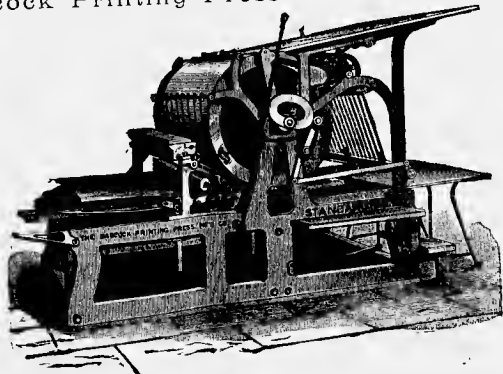
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